



EATON, O., January 13, 1859.

Our Representative in the State Legislature, M. F. STEPHENS, Esq., has just been elected to the Legislature.

Hon. R. Smith, of the House of Representatives, at Washington, will please accept our thanks for his favor.

Our Senator, Hon. HENRY SHIDLER, has our thanks for his important State documents. We find the following notice of Mr. Stephens in the Dayton Empire of last week, and transfer it to our column that his friends here at home may know how he is regarded in other portions of his District:

Hon. HENRY SHIDLER.—We are under many obligations to our able and attentive Representative from this District in the State Senate. Mr. S. is a plain, practical farmer, and we are from to-day this District has never had a better Representative in the State Senate than Mr. Shidler. He is always at his post, attentive to the business and interests of his constituents.

We have made quite a number of additions to our subscription list, during the past week, to commence with the new volume. This is indeed gratifying. Some of our friends have been exerting themselves on our behalf, for which we are very much obliged to them. We hope they will "keep down" it, and that others will follow their example.

At an election held at the People's County Branch Bank, on Monday, the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors to serve the year ending on Monday, the 3d of May next: O. G. Shively, John J. Weaver, Myron Ram, Abner Dunlap and Richard Morrow.

After the election the Board organized and elected ABNER DUNLAP, President of the Board. Mr. Dunlap has filled the position one year, and we believe to the entire satisfaction of all interested.

At an election held at the People's County Branch Bank, on Monday, the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors to serve the year ending on Monday, the 3d of May next: O. G. Shively, John J. Weaver, Myron Ram, Abner Dunlap and Richard Morrow.

The Democratic State Convention, of the Democratic State Central Committee met in Columbus, on Saturday, and upon due consultation, fixed on Thursday, the 26th of May next, as the day on which the Democratic State Convention shall be held. Let the Democratic men, as well as those who are not, prepare for that event. Let them bury all past differences, and go on good, sound and faithful men as Delegates, and on that day let a ticket be nominated with which we will redeem Ohio on the second Tuesday of October next.

The Ohio Statesman.—A late number of the Statesman announces a change in the editorial department of that paper. Hon. Geo. W. Mansfield, having become Editor and Proprietor, assisted by SMITH and FOSTER, the late editors. Col. Manny-penny is an energetic and talented writer, and a man of great force of character. During the administration of Mr. Pierce, Col. M. received the appointment of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and at another time, was elected to the Democratic Member of the Board of Public Works, both of which positions he filled with honor and credit.

We have no hesitancy in saying, that the Statesman, under its present management, will be one of the best conducted political papers in the Union. Its editors are all men of well known ability as writers, and must make the paper worthy the confidence and support of the Democracy of Ohio.

Douglas Elected.—The glorious news that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS has been elected to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Illinois, has reached us. We were fully sure that this would be the result, yet when we saw the figures for it we felt like throwing up our hat and giving shout, hearty, cheer, not that we have any particular love for the conduct of Douglas for the last year, but because the death of Lincoln, one of the Black men of all Black Republicans.

There is a fair prospect of good roads now. Will not some of our subscribers bring us in a load of wood? We are entirely out. Don't put it off now.

We are at present enjoying beautiful weather, just cool enough to be pleasant.

Our Next Governor.—Nearly every exchange that comes to hand has something to say in regard to our next Governor. The names of several prominent Democrats have been mentioned in connection with the office, and of which we could and would give a hearty and cordial support, did they receive the nomination at the meeting of the State Convention. The next election will be an important one, and the Democracy should aim to select a man for their standard-bearer, who could unite the party in one solid phalanx, and there need be no fears of the result. Our impression is that in the person of Hon. WILLIAM S. GROESBECK, the Democracy of Ohio could be well suited for a leader in the next campaign. There are few men in the State who enjoy a wider or better deserved popularity, among all parties, than this gentleman. He occupies a high social position—his manners are plain, simple and republican, and everywhere that he is known he is admired and respected, not only for the sterling qualities of his heart, but for his broad and liberal views, and his capacious statesmanlike and highly practical mind.

Hon. L. N. Morris, of Illinois, has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill, requiring any court before which application is made by a foreigner for admission as a citizen of the United States, to receive prima facie evidence of the applicant's residence for five years in the States. Application for naturalization may be made at any time, after the expiration of the five years, and absence from the country, during that period, on business, or any other temporary purpose, shall not be deducted from the five years' residence.

Frank P. Blair of St. Louis, who contested the election of Barret, Democrat, to his seat in Congress, comes out at the "Little end of the Horn." Barret's majority according to the poll books was about 400, now it is nearly 600.

The facts show that Blair the Republican received 200 more fraudulent votes than his Democratic competitor.

Fire Company Election.—At the election held in the Mayor's Office on Monday evening of last week, the following persons were duly elected to transact the affairs of the Torment Fire Company for the current year:

- President John A. Crouse.
- 1st Engineer L. T. McCabe.
- 2d Engineer W. O. M. Brookins.
- Secretary J. H. Fox.
- Treasurer Michael Filbert.
- Directors J. W. Acton, D. W. Day, I. L. Johnson, W. H. B. Minor, Augustus A. Seibert, J. D. Miller, Wm. Talbert, John Harshman, Peter Comfort.
- Clerk John Hice.

Cuba.—Jefferson Davis of Mississippi proposes to take Cuba by an attachment against Spain as an absent, fraudulent or absconding debtor. It is claimed that Spain is largely indebted to our citizens; that her agents have committed serious outrages upon them and sacrificed their property to a large amount. Mr. Davis proposes that the Federal government shall notify Spain, and demand payment of the indebtedness and in default thereof that an attachment issue with directions to our naval constables to seize the Island of Cuba.

When any of our merchants visit Cincinnati to purchase anything in the Hardware line, they will find it to their advantage to call at the establishment of LATIMER, COLBURN & LUTON, on Pearl Street. You will find our former townsman, J. A. HUBBELL, on hand ready and willing to sell all you want in their line, cheap and good. Give them a call.

Polygamy.—A learn from Washington that a bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah and all other territories, will be introduced at an early day in Congress, and is vigorously pressed. So it should be. It is rather unfair that one man in Utah should have thirty wives, whilst the President of this great nation has none!

It is reported that emigration to Cuba has been going on quietly and legally for months past, and is supposed to be invited by the Revolutionists. A secret agent of the Government is at New Orleans, but he detects no illegal emigration.

We call the attention of our friends to the advertisement of the new Jewelry Store lately opened in Eaton, by Mr. J. M. HIRMAN. His stock of goods is large and well selected, and great inducements are offered customers. Call at his establishment.

No, not exact; a "want of harmony," but if Payne should receive the nomination, the Press and some more of his admirers, would soon discover that they had "woken up the wrong passenger." The Press must know that Mr. Payne made himself generally obnoxious to a large number of Democrats, by his foolish and violent assault upon the Administration, during the late discussion of the Kansas matter, and the sentiments then expressed by him are yet fresh in the memory of the democracy of this "neck of woods," so that his nomination would only tend to weaken our chances of success in the next canvass, if not create a division in our ranks. For these reasons we oppose his nomination.

We have noticed nothing of importance in the late Congressional news.

Legislative Summary.—The Senate yesterday ordered the bill making partial appropriations for the current year, to be engrossed for its third reading to-day. Considerable discussion was had in Committee of the Whole on various bills of no general interest.

In the House the bill to regulate private banking was postponed to the first Monday in January 1860. Mr. Gilson, the Speaker pro tem, was qualified by receiving the oath of office. The Finance Committee was instructed by resolutions to examine the provisions of the semi-annual tax law and report upon the expediency of so amending said law as to provide that treasurers may temporarily close their respective offices for the purpose of preparing their semi-annual settlements with the Auditor of State. A resolution introduced by Mr. Harrison and carried by a vote of 10 yeas and 10 nays, directed the Committee on Common Schools to report upon the practicability and expediency of so amending the School law as to require the several counties of the State to draw from the School Fund the amounts generally paid by them for taxes. The vote in agreeing to the Senate amendment to the bill authorizing the city of Toledo to borrow money, was reconsidered and the bill laid on the table. A motion was made and laid on the table to refuse to pass Mr. Hubbell's 7 per cent. interest bill. New bills were introduced as follows: by Mr. Harrison supplementary to the act to relieve the District Courts; by Mr. Brooke, to regulate the business of Fire and Marine Insurance in this State; by Mr. Rodgers, of Clark, for the relief of Surtwicks certain cases; by Mr. Raymond, to protect Gas Companies; by Mr. Allen, of Ashland, supplementary to the act for the encouragement of Agriculture; by Mr. Cox, of Knox, to amend the School Law, and by Mr. Paine, for partial appropriations for the year 1860. The two Houses met in Joint Convention in the afternoon to attend upon the opening of returns of the last State election. *—Statesman of Saturday.*

On New Year's Eve, the board of the Walnut Street House, Cincinnati, presented the Proprietor, Judge SWEENEY, with a beautiful diamond pin. We copy from the local columns of the Enquirer the remarks made on the occasion, and add that the testimonial was appropriate and well merited. The Walnut Street House is one of the finest stopping places in the city, as all will attest who have sojourned there, and became acquainted with the Judge and his gentlemanly clerks.

Judge Sweeney.—It has devolved upon me on this, the eve of a new year, on behalf of the board of the Walnut-street House, here assembled to express their sentiments of regard and high esteem for you as a landlord, a gentlemanly bearing to all, united with a strict and close attention to their comforts as host during the year. Now within a few hours of its close, they would also request your acceptance of this slight testimonial expressive of their esteem and now let me add, our hearty wishes for a coming happy and prosperous New Year!

Judge Sweeney made the following reply: Ladies and Gentlemen: It would be useless in me to attempt to express in regard to this unlooked-for, if not unmerited, token of your kindness toward me. Suffice it to say, that whatever my course may have been heretofore, I shall endeavor in the future to merit the same generous regards. If failing in that, I shall at least have the consciousness of knowing that your kindness will ever be appreciated by your humble servant, and in conclusion allow me to offer you my heartfelt thanks.

TARIFF PROSPECTS.—A Washington correspondent writes his impression about tariff measures "that such a modification of the present tariff will be proposed, with the consent of the Administration, as will produce a sufficient revenue to provide for the expenditures of the Government. It is probable the duty on iron will be raised from 24 per cent. (the present duty), to 80 per cent. But this will not be easily effected unless the duty on all cotton and woolen fabrics be proportionally raised. In the desire to help Pennsylvania and New Jersey, New England must not be forgotten."

An Indian chief, called Okemos, died lately near Lansing, Michigan, was supposed to be over one hundred years old. He was in the war of 1792, both for and against Wayne and St. Clair, at different times. He had a scar cut across his back, made by one of Mad Anthony Wayne's troops. At Fort Meigs he received wounds which left holes in his skull into which three fingers could be laid.

An editor, who has probably suffered some, tells the people how to stop a paper. He says: Call at the office and fork up arrears, and order it stopped, like a man, and refuse to take it out of the post office, and sneak away like a puppy.

Gov. Sam Medary of Kansas has made a requisition on the president for military aid in suppressing the disturbances in the Territory near Fort Scott.

THE NORTHWEST.—Seven States, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, poll 1263,600 votes, or one hundred thousand votes more than the fifteen southern States, three times as many as New England, and nearly a third of the whole vote of the Union.

The London Times on the President's Message.—The London Times says, in its issue received by the steamer North America, "that there is nothing in the message that can be called more than usually interesting. Whether the Chief Magistrate of the United States discusses domestic or foreign affairs, we hear only what we might expect; at home material progress, and abroad visions of territorial aggrandizement make up the substance of his communication." It then briefly criticises its points, and says in regard to external affairs:

"For a peaceful nation the United States are certainly most unfortunate in their political relations. A quarrel with the United States on some subject or other is a matter of course; without one a President's message would read tame and meager. Mr. Buchanan therefore evinces a laudable anxiety to keep one in reserve. Great Britain having given up the right of search, Mr. Buchanan pays many compliments upon our moderation, but declines to suggest any means by which Spain or South American ships blockading the United States flag can be interfered with."

It then refers to Mr. BUCHANAN's reference to the slave-trade, and his original proposition for its suppression, and says that his arguments in regard to thecession of Cuba are such as Hamilton might have used when he wanted to purchase the vineyard which was right to his palace, and that it would be superfluous to point out the exquisite force of the argument. The Times then sketches the President's views in regard to Mexico and Central America, concluding as follows:

"It is evident that the utter despotism of the Spanish race, both north and south of the Isthmus, is about to lead the virtual supremacy of the Anglo-Americans in the whole of the tropical regions."

"There is no need of effected moderation on their part, and philanthropy which few will credit. The fact is plain enough that Mexico and Central America, and the great Spanish India, will soon be under their sway, direct or indirect. For our own part, we see little to regret in the prospect, except the extension and perpetuation of slavery in Mexico and the other new Territories. But that the Americans might gain in the end by forming States under the equator we do not believe. The Estropian race becomes not only debilitated, but demoralized, by a residence between the tropics, and the Republic already suffered enough from the men of the South to make it cautious how it turns the Spanish man into the hope of American citizens."

From the Leamington Democrat, Dec. 23, Governor Medary arrived here Saturday, the 18th inst. On Saturday, a deputation of Free State men called on him in behalf of the citizens of Linn and Bourbon counties, who are now suffering from the depredations of a band of thieves and murderers under the command of Montgomery, of the Lane militia. These outlaws met at Twin Mound, in Linn county, and there resolved that they would bid defiance to all law, whether of Congress or of this Territory, and that no man whether Free State or otherwise, should serve as a witness against them, and especially proclaimed their determination not to be tried on the bills found against them recently by a Grand Jury of Free State men. They marched to Fort Scott, in Bourbon county, and released one of their band, one Ben Rice, who was there under arrest—they killed one man, and arrested several Free State men whom they knew had denounced their villainies. Among others, they seized George A. Crawford, an ardent Free State man, and held him a prisoner in the plaza for some two hours bareheaded.

We have also learned that they are now holding, as a prisoner, Capt. John Hamilton, who is Deputy Sheriff, and also an ardent and loyal Free State man.

These villains are about at the end of their string, before they get much farther they will learn that their career in Kansas is ended. The loyal men of Kansas freely vent their indignation against the doings of these thieves and robbers, who are now trying to give us a practical illustration of their popular ideas of "freedom." We most unhesitatingly record our opposition to such freedom, the less we have it the better. As the power in those counties is in the hands of Free State men, the responsibility mainly devolves on them for bringing these miscreants to justice. We are happy to know that they are resolved to do their duty.

Democratic State Convention.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held in Columbus, on January 8, 1859, it was:

Resolved, That the next Democratic State Convention be held in the city of Columbus, on Thursday May 26, 1859, for the purpose of placing in nomination the following officers: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Supreme Judge, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Secretary of State, School Commissioner and a Member of the Board of Public Works.

On motion, it was further:

Resolved, That the ratio of representation in said Convention be one vote for every five hundred cast for T. W. Bartley for Supreme Judge in 1858, and one vote for every fraction of two hundred and fifty or over, cast for the same.

Mexico.

The N. O. Picayune's correspondence at Mexico, of Dec. 20, says: "Guadalupe has been retaken by the Government. It fell on the fifteenth, after an attack of one day. The Liberals, with all their advantages of superior force, good positions, fortifications, artillery, &c., have been whipped and retired. The condition of the country is daily becoming worse."

Thrilling Scene in Border Warfare.

Attack on Fort Scott by Montgomery and his men.

The following letter from a correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, with all due allowance for the partisan coloring, is intensely interesting:

Fort Scott, K. T. Dec. 17, '59. Southern Kansas is again in a condition bordering upon civil war. Captain Montgomery, the "Eco-State" bandit chief, is under arms in the counties of Bourbon and Linn, assisted by Captain John Brown, of Ossawatimie memory and other leaders.

Yesterday morning, as daylight was about dawning, these leaders with their companies, numbering from seventy to one hundred men, entered the town of Fort Scott for the purpose of rescuing "Ben Rice," one of their number, from the custody of the Sheriff. That officer at the time was sleeping on his "claim," more than a mile out of town, and did not hear the alarm till it was too late. Our townsmen were all asleep in their separate houses. Before the inmates of the "Free State Hotel," in which the prisoner was kept, knew what was going on, these guerrillas had possession of the building, and were stuffing off the chains of the prisoner who was held under indictment for murder and assault with intent to kill. Captain Montgomery had a fire already kindled outside, with which to fire the building in case any one should shoot. Our town is so compactly built that one fire must necessarily destroy at least \$100,000 worth of property. Deputy Marshal Campbell, who kept the house, held on to the rooms against them, assisted by some friends. They tried to get hold of him to hang or shoot him. They snapped a Sharpe's rifle at Mr. Diamond, the jailer of Rice. Having rescued Rice they went to pillaging the rooms. They stole shirts, coats, boots, gloves, and whatever it was profitable to take. They got a Sharpe's rifle from Mr. Gidhale, our Postmaster, worth \$50, though it was not in his possession at the time of their taking it. They took guns and pistols wherever they could find them. They were so doubly armed with revolvers and Sharpe's rifles, that the few who had guns saw no chance to resist them.

While this was going on inside, Captain Montgomery remained on the public square with at least half of his men. He took the precaution to station guards at every house, to shoot or capture whoever might present themselves.

Later in the engagement, the house and store of Dr. Blake Little became the scene of most intense interest. It was thrilling to the inmates. There were in the house the "old Doctor," his son, John H. Little, who was recently our Deputy Marshal, his friend, George A. Crawford, the President of the Town Company, and the black girl and little black boy. Mr. Little and his family were aroused from sleep by the little boy announcing that the town was full of "jay-hawkers," who had taken the hotel. As soon as they could dress and seize their guns, John Little rushed to the door to see whether the Sheriff's posse were rallying, and to view the position of Montgomery's men.

The guard advancing on him, told him to stand back. "The request not being obeyed, they both fired so simultaneously that Mr. C. did not ascertain that the guard had fired until after all was over, and he found the ball had lodged just above Mr. Little's head."

Mr. L. then closed the door, remarking that he had shot one of them. The early hour of the morning precluded the probability of any firing by the citizens as a posse, the inmates could only act on the defensive until they should hear that the action had become general.

On the one side of them were windows looking out upon the pointed rifles, from one of which came a ball through the window a stove-pipe and a partition wall. They could hear steps about the doors, and momentarily expected the first firing to be followed by a onslaught upon the house.

Soon John Little disappeared into the store room in order to get a view of the hotel and the mob. He mounted a dry-goods box, and was rubbing the dust off the window above the door, when a ball penetrated his forehead and felled him to the floor.

Covered with blood and gasping in death, he lay there for two long hours before our townsmen could know of his condition. In almost breathless suspense, and in this house of death, Dr. Little and Mr. Crawford awaited the inevitable doom. There was not the remotest chance to call in friendly sympathy for the dying, nor even to announce the condition of their comrade.

No prospect of any firing on the part of the citizens, no knowledge of the reason of it, no chance for anything but the fate that poor John had met like a man. There was some hope of selling life to better advantage and that was all. They heard the cry to fire the building, in which were several kegs of powder. They saw them plant the cannon against the house, and the riflemen ranged round the doors and windows. They heard the order to "make ready."

At that thrilling moment Mr. C. advanced to an upstairs window, and raised his hand to lift it, thinking it might appease the crowd or rally friends to tell him Little had been shot. But a dozen rifles stared them in the face, and he saw no chance but to take fate as it might come. Just then a lady outside raised the cry that there were women and children in the house. A woman's time was given to get them out. A lady rushed in and got the girl out. A boy out, but they were frightened back by the rifles. As the Doctor looked through the partly opened door, they drew sight upon him and demanded him to lay down his gun. This he refused to do—remarking that they had killed his son; and his own life was now but of little value. In this parley and suspense, Mrs. Campbell and daughter rushed in, and an old Free State man planted himself in the door to prevent

the mob from shooting in. A barricade of pointed rifles was close around the door. The announcement of Little's death seemed to be repressive for the Doctor and Mr. C. They passed out thro' a barricade of cooked rifles. Mr. C. then begged Captain Montgomery to spare the building and the goods.

They began the work of plunder by knocking the bolts and opening of the door of the dying man. Some of them chuckled in glee as he breathed his last. They seized upon the store goods like vultures upon prey. In less than half an hour they packed up and carried away not less than five thousand dollars' worth of the Doctor's best goods. Gov. Ransom, Mr. Crawford, and others, reasoned with them, stating that they had pronounced them, but all to no purpose.

They were then powerless to do anything. The hotel stable was then broken open, and men rushed in to steal horses. Mr. C. and Sheriff Bull prevailed on them to desist. At last—at last—the Sheriff got Captain Montgomery to bring his men out of the store. "And all this," said one of them, "is to show you what freedom means. It is to let them do as they please."

In a long conference afterwards held on the street, between Mr. C. on the part of our citizens, and Captain Montgomery, the latter avowed his determination to resist the Government to the death. He could annoy the United States as long as the Seminoles Indians did. He and his men would resist all arrests for past offences, and would remain in the hotel until they have secured their terms. He said that Dr. Little had justly forfeited his life to the people of Kansas for helping frame the Leecompton Constitution, but that his gray hairs spared him. He talked of a state of war existing, and justified his acts under that plea. He pledged his life that outrages should cease if our people will not bring the law to bear upon his past conduct of himself and his men.

Mr. C. replied that we have no right to compromise crime; that we can only leave him and his men to answer to the offended law; that while he would be making compromises his men would be committing fresh robberies; that his persecution of Free State men would lead all decent persons on the heads of innocent Free State men, and that he might soon be responsible for another Marais des Cygnes murder. He named Montgomery that since the Hamiltons, the Brochets, the Clarks, and other ruffians of the Free State party had gone, the Free State men would defend the Free State men as well as their lives, of which he would have received proof if he had not taken us unawares. He replied to all the other positions of Montgomery—and this ended the scene.

Rights of Railway Passengers.—The following statement of rules and regulations is based upon actual decisions of Courts, in the various cases relating to the several subjects mentioned:

It has been legally decided that applicants for tickets on railroads can be ejected from the cars if they do not offer the exact amount of their fare. The Conductors are not bound to a change. All railroad tickets are good on all used, and conditions "good for this day only," or otherwise limiting the time of genuineness, are of no account. Passengers are bound to observe decorum in the cars, and are obliged to comply with all reasonable demands to show tickets. Standing upon a platform, or otherwise violating a rule of the company, renders a person liable to be put from the train. No person has a right to monopolize more seats than he has paid for and any article left in a car, while the owner is temporarily absent entitles him to the place upon his return.

The New York Herald says in a review of the gold fields of the United States, with the following estimate of our future gold crop: "California gives us a million a week. All the other fields, we can safely say with what facts we already have, will give us at least half as much. Our gold crop is therefore likely to be for years to come at the rate of a million and a half per week, or seventy-seven millions of dollars per annum—equal to one half of the value of the cotton crop of the country."

The Charlotteville Advocate says: The demand for slaves exceeds anything we ever before witnessed in this country. The prices given are enormous. From twelve to fifteen hundred dollars for men, and from a thousand to thirteen hundred for women, are the limits in which we have known slaves sold in the last few days.

Governor of Nebraska.—The Washington Star says it is confidently given out "on the A. C. C. C." that the Hon. Samuel W. Black, one of the United States Judges for Nebraska, will be appointed Governor of that Territory, and that his present position will be filled by a prominent citizen of Georgia, whose friends are pressing him for it.

The appearance of the irrefragable address from the Alabama League of United Southerners induces the Memphis Eagle, a prominent Southern paper, to say that if its signers had their desires they would be "hanged as high as Haman." The number of persons in the United States who think it time to commence hanging, dissection in the North and South is increasing. The strength of the Government upon the rascals might, as well be tried first as last.

Hung Himself!—George Weaver, who was arrested a short time ago, on charge of stealing carpenter tools, and confined in the jail, hanged himself this morning. He cut his bed tick to pieces, about 10 o'clock, and fastened one end around this neck, and the other to a place on the wall of his cell, and swung off. He was found by his fellow prisoners, cut down, and after being carried down, he could get fresh air he soon revived. *—Dayton Empire.*